



MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935.

4th, 5th, 8th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th December 1947.

Volume XV (Nos. 1-7).

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 4th December 1947.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, Mr. President (THE HON. SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU) in the Chair.

I.—UNVEILING OF THE PORTRAIT OF MAHATMA GANDHI BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

At the invitation of the President, the function was attended by Lady Nye, the Hon. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, all the Ministers, the Members of both the Houses, the Secretaries to Government and several visitors.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of "*Jana Gana Mana*" by the Orchestra of Renuka Films, Madras.

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ Your Excellency, Lady Nye, Hon. the Speaker, Hon. the Premier and other Hon. Ministers and the hon. Members of the Madras Legislature,—I extend to you a hearty welcome and thank you for having accepted my invitation to this function. Our first duty to-day is to pay homage to one of the greatest leading personalities of the day, Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. K. V. Vaidyanadhan, a talented artist of Madras and a friend of mine, has presented a portrait of Mahatmaji, painted by him, to this House and I have accepted the gift on your behalf and in anticipation of your approval. The picture is not a conventional portrait of Mahatmaji, but one drawn from imagination and depicts him as engaged in one of the foremost missions of his life, namely, the removal of untouchability. I learn that the artist has presented a copy of the portrait to Mahatmaji himself in 1938 who appreciated and accepted it. Many artists of repute and our national leaders have also praised the work. I hope the picture and the lofty motive which prompted the gift of such a valuable piece of art will also meet with your approval and even admiration. With your permission I congratulate the artist and thank him for his generous gesture.

“ Though India specially, has cause to be eternally grateful to that noble soul, who laid his whole life at the altar of her service, and by unswerving loyalty and faith in his lofty ideals secured her, freedom and an equality of place and status in the comity of nations, yet it is apparent that he is no longer the sole possession or property of any particular country, but belongs to the world as a whole. His steadfast devotion to truth and his ennobling and all-embracing love, have reached such maturity and perfection, that to-day, they transcend all barriers of caste, race, religion, language and country, spread their wings far and wide and yearn to gather under their protective fold the entire humanity, nay, all creation, and bind them together in unbreakable silken threads of mutual love, regard and affection. Let us all join our hands and hearts in soulful prayer to the Almighty and beseech Him, that He be pleased to

[Mr. President]

[4th December 1947]

vouchsafe unto this, His messenger on earth to achieve even during his life time what so many other mighty, lofty and loving souls strove for in the past, namely, banishment of fear, hate, jealousy and strife in this unhappy world, and the establishment of a KINGDOM OF LOVE, PEACE AND HAPPINESS on earth. I am sure you will agree with me when I say, that more than honouring him, this House will be honouring itself by having his portrait within its precincts and may his noble ideals and spotless life of simplicity, truth, piety and purity inspire the deliberations of this House.

“ The question of finding a suitable person to unveil the portrait of such a great personage exercised my mind to some extent. The personal qualities of His Excellency have been greatly responsible for this choice. Even at the very first time, I met His Excellency, on invitation, he gave me the impression that here was a man who had come to India not to rule but to help us to rule. There was nothing of that gubernatorial patronage and condescension with which we were painfully familiar in the past. He put me instantly at ease and dealt with me as from man to man. He exhorted me to treat him as one of the team and said that he would consider it a privilege to help the Madras Government to work successfully. The simplicity of his bearing and the freshness of his approach to various subjects are so taking and the sincerity which breathes through all his utterances, is so transparent that we cannot but admire him for these qualities which are not so frankly exhibited by an administrator of his rank. Your Excellency as you also happen to be the Head of the Province, you are doubly welcome. I am very thankful to Your Excellency for having accepted my invitation and now I have the honour to request Your Excellency, on behalf of this august House, to unveil the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi.” *Jai Hind.*

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ARCHIBALD NYE:—“ Mr. President, hon. Members of both Houses, Ladies and Gentlemen, I do not profess to be a practised or accomplished speaker and I hope therefore that you will bear with me and forgive my lack of eloquence by the sincerity of what I have to say.

“ First of all I should like to thank you, Mr. President, very much for having asked me to come here to-day and when I say that I am not using a mere conventional phrase. I mean it. I think that to-day I have perhaps been paid the greatest compliment since I have been Governor of this Province, because I, an Englishman, have been asked to come and unveil the portrait of the national leader of India and courtesy could not go further than that.

“ I would like to tell you that I have had a message from His Excellency Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in which he says:

‘ The occasion is truly historic and your participation in the function will seal the bond between England and free India and mark a new era of friendship and free association between your people and us. May good understanding spread and Gandhiji’s

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plea that love shall guide us in all our affairs and not force prevail more and more and make joy where now sorrow and fear darken life.'

"Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, it would be all a very simple thing for me, for anyone else to be prepared to talk for hours about the subject of the portrait which we are about to unveil. It would be a very simple thing to talk about Mahatma Gandhi as a politician, as an economist, as a spiritual leader, as a saint, as a man who is responsible to a very large extent for the removal of untouchability, for the doctrine of non-violence which he has preached and for many other aspects of this many-sided man. For I am sure it is realized throughout the world that on any day and by any examination he is one of the really big men in the world. And he is unusual in this respect that his greatness is recognized during his life-time and not, as in so many cases, after his death. But I will not dilate upon these qualities for a variety of reasons. The first is this that so many of you, ladies and gentlemen, know much more about his life from a personal and intimate point of view than I myself do, that you may regard such a speech from me as a mere impertinence. But there is a second and more important reason and that is this. I would much prefer, in the few things that I have to say to look to the future rather than to the past. If this man stands out pre-eminently amongst men, a Colossus among pigmies on his past record, I venture to say that I think there is a very great possibility, if only his life is spared a little while longer, that history may judge that great as his achievements in the past have been, perhaps the greatest contribution that he will make to India and to the world might well be since the 15th August this year. It seems to me that important though the past has been and great though his influence has been, the future is full of portents and his influence might yet be still greater.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, those of us who live in Madras live in a peaceful province and to some extent we do not really know what is going on in India as a whole. Now I am no pessimist; on the contrary I am an optimist and whilst there are many difficulties facing India, I believe we can overcome them if only we do the right thing. India to-day is standing at the cross-roads and the fate of India inevitably depends upon which road she chooses to march. Therefore the views, and the influence of really great men become at this moment in her history absolutely vital. Our problem briefly is not a political one; it is not a financial one; it is not a military one; it is not an economic one, it is a human and spiritual problem.

"The terrible things that have happened in the north—I am not going into the details of them as most of you are fully aware of the things that have happened—have engendered hate and a lack of forgiveness in the hearts of mankind. There are people who have suffered. They have only to tell their sufferings and Heaven knows, they have been bad enough. These sufferings have only to

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be told for them to be exaggerated. Truth, naked truth is terrible enough thing for us all to know, but rumours make things much worse.

“ Throughout this country there is a deep burning resentment against those people who have been responsible for these vile tortures, massacres and brutalities. Even the meekest men, calm, sensible and evenly balanced men, even in them there is a surging of passion, of hate and a desire for retribution.

“ Now, this great man, this good man Gandhiji has seen what path such a doctrine of hate will lead this country into. He has seen with the clarity, if you like of a saint or a statesman, he has seen that this doctrine of hate will lead us to nothing but destruction and therefore, he has preached and preached with great force that we must wash away from our hearts any feeling of resentment, any feeling of hate and we must not above all visit our wrath upon innocent people who happen to be in minorities in this country. He has boldly proclaimed that India is not to be a Hindu State and that all men who are good citizens and faithful people in this country, whatever their caste or creed, whatever their religion, will be welcome in this country.

“ The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who, if I may venture to say, seems to me to have risen in stature enormously during these past few months has accepted this doctrine as the doctrine of the Central Government. And he is loyally doing his best to carry this out.

“ Ladies and Gentlemen, you know and I know that there are certain forces acting against this doctrine—people who think differently, people who think that we should take revenge irrespective of equity or justice—these are the forces of evil. And it seems to me that it largely lies in the hands of Gandhiji and the doctrine which he has preached to-day whether this great country will face its problems with tolerance and with justice or whether it will face it with meanness and injustice. Surely there can be no question as to which way we are to go. It seems to me that in this Province of Madras we must listen very carefully to the words of this great leader. We must listen very carefully to his doctrine and we must accept it without reservation. Madras, fortunately has an enviable record. I think the great majority in this Province can properly say to the small minorities in this Province, ‘ Our record in the past has been unexceptionable. We have treated you with absolute justice. We have even gone further. We have treated you with generosity.’ I think the majority can fairly say to our minorities in this Province, ‘ We expect in return from you that you would be as good citizens of this Province as we ourselves are.’ I think we can say to them, ‘ We expect you to owe allegiance to this Government and to nobody else.’ And I think we can then add, ‘ And we promise you that we will make no differentiation whatsoever between any man’s caste or his creed or his religion or his politics. We will victimise no one. We will

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treat you in the way we have been told by our leader to treat you, which is, with brotherly love and kindness.' That, I think, is what we ought to do and what we ought to say.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, will you allow me—you have been so kind to me—will you allow me the privilege of being quite frank on this question? I do not meet any responsible man in this Province who would not subscribe to the principles which I have been enunciating. They would all say, 'Oh, Yes. I absolutely agree with you. You are quite right.' But the great difficulty, Ladies and Gentlemen, that we have is not merely the question of paying lip service to certain principles but in carrying them out in practice. That is where so many of us find so much difficulty. With the best intention in the world to be just, one has great temptation to be unjust. With the best intention in the world of not listening to any rumours and not to give way to passion, we tend to listen to rumours and our judgment become unbalanced.

"Now, here your leader stands above the ordinary rut of mankind. He not only says these things, but *does them*. He carries them out. He genuinely feels no hate, no malice, no discrimination.

"It is perhaps asking a very great deal that ordinary men and women like you and me should rise to such height. We are human. We have our faults. We are bound to make our mistakes. But I think it is within the competence of us all to do everything in our power to make a solemn undertaking with our conscience, which is really what matters that we would genuinely do what we can to carry out the teachings of this great man, the teachings which are right, sound and spiritually correct and statesmanly.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, might I ask you, most of the important people in the Province assembled here to-day this? Let any man criticise you on this ground or on that ground or the other ground, but let no man be able to criticise you on the ground of want of tolerance. Let no man be able to say, 'This man is intolerant. This man is unfair.' If all of you, ladies and gentlemen, who hold such important positions and exercise so much influence, if you could follow the teachings of the leader in this great respect, then I can say without the slightest fear of contradiction that we can have peace, happiness and prosperity in this Province which we all love so much.

"It gives me very great pleasure to unveil the portrait."

[His Excellency then unveiled the portrait of Gandhiji when Gandhiji's favourite hymn "Vaishnava Janathe" was sung in chorus.

Photographs were taken of His Excellency and the Hon. President standing just below the portrait and of the whole House.

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Their Excellencies, Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Ministers and the Leader of the Opposition were garlanded.

National Song was sung by the orchestra.

Photographic reproductions of the portrait unveiled were presented to their Excellencies and a few others. Halftone block reproductions of the portrait were also distributed to all.]

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Mr. President, Your Excellency and friends, it is a great privilege to me to be able to say perhaps the two sweetest words ‘ Thank you ’. It is not given to very many of us to say that and when it comes to saying that, it is very little appreciated and realized. But from the events that have happened this afternoon, you would agree with me that we are all filled with a sense of gratefulness and appreciation. I am sure that all the members present here including the Hon. President and the Hon. Speaker would echo our sentiment of gratefulness to His Excellency our Governor for having responded to the kind invitation of the President as representative of the House and come here and grace this occasion not only with his presence but also for his few words of appreciation, so finely said and so beautifully expressed. It is not given to very many in his position to say what he has said before an Assembly of this sort. I hope and trust that the appeal which he has made will go deep into our hearts and that we in this Province will hold it as a talisman for all our future conduct, for the peace and harmony which we expect to prevail and for the love between caste and caste and creed and creed, and between the Opposition and the Government. Though they may happen to differ from one another, they may yet learn to live with love, regard and respect for each other.

“ Sir, this event is very unique in the history of the legislatures of this country. This is the one solitary event after our freedom where it has been given to the Governor of a Province to come and honour the greatest leader of our times in this House of the legislature. More than the function itself, I would reiterate the thoughts that he has evoked in our minds.

“ His Excellency said that he is not an orator and that he cannot speak well. Perhaps he said that out of humility. After having heard him we know what he really is (cheers). In fact those of us who have known him at close-quarters will certainly endorse every word of what I have said. Both in the Cabinet and outside, we know the sober, kind and loving influence which he has exercised.

“ In thanking His Excellency, I cannot afford to forget Lady Nye, his wife, who shares with him all these fine qualities of head and heart (cheers) which she has been exhibiting in all her activities along with her illustrious husband. It is indeed very kind

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of her to have graced this occasion along with His Excellency. We do feel very proud that both of you have thought it fit to come to us and grace this occasion and give us the benefit of the advice that you have given. We assure Your Excellency that we will treasure the valuable words of advice which you have given and the valuable tribute you have paid to the great leader of our country.

“ Sir, I thank you once again.”

[A group photograph of the Members of the Council with their Excellencies was taken outside the Chamber.]

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Sir, I move—

4 p.m.

‘ that this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sowdagar Abdul Huq Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., and conveys its sense of sympathy to the members of his bereaved family.’

It is a pity that it has fallen to my lot to begin a session, particularly after a very fine and pleasant function, with a condolence resolution which I have got to move. Mr. S. Md. Abdul Huq Sahib who was a Member of this Council is dead and we, those of us that are left yet behind, have got to discharge our duties by those of our colleagues who are no more. On behalf of this Council, I beg to convey our grief and our sorrow to the members of his family for the grievous loss which they have sustained and which this Council has sustained. Mr. S. Md. Abdul Huq was aged about 50 and he died on the 18th of November 1947 at Bezwada. He was elected to the Madras Legislative Council by the Madras North Muhammadan constituency in the year 1940 for a period of nine years. He belonged to a very ancient and respectable family in Bezwada and he was engaged wholly in trade. He was a tradesman in motor cars and accessories in Bezwada and possessed considerable property. He was very charitably disposed and rendered help to the poor people. He was the President of the Bezwada Muslim League. With these words, I move this resolution, Sir.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ I wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House. We have lost a very good member of this House and I hope that God will give his soul rest and peace in Heaven.”

The resolution was passed the House standing in silence for a minute.

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III.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Allotment of iron and steel for civilian consumption.

* 147 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) what the allotments of iron and steel have been for civilian consumption during 1945-46 and 1946-47;

(b) who the issuing authorities are in the city and the mufassal;

(c) what the arrangements made for the equitable distribution of iron and steel are;

(d) what is the number of applications received, quantities involved and the number of applications together with the total quantity favourably considered;

(e) whether any directions have been issued either defining “essentiality” or the order of priorities and if so what the definition is or the order of priority is;

(f) whether the building trade has been given a high priority;

(g) whether any advisory body is associated with the sanctioning authorities to determine priorities;

(h) whether the Government have at any time *suo motu* issued orders sanctioning iron and steel in some cases, and if so, whether a list of such cases together with the quantity involved can be given;

(i) what is the staff employed in the city and the mufassal to examine and grant applications for iron and steel; and

(j) whether a comprehensive statement on all matters connected with the supply and distribution of iron and steel can be given?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a) The allotment of iron and steel for civilian consumption for 1945 and 1946 were 20,625 tons and 62,600 tons respectively. The Government of India have allotted a quantity of 31,000 tons for the year 1947 for consumption by the general public including small scale manufacturers of consumer goods and the normal maintenance requirements of buildings and roads of the Public Works Department of the Government, Local Boards and Municipalities.

“(b) The Director of Industries and Commerce is the authority to issue permits for the whole Province in respect of the quantity allotted to this Province under ‘Provincial and State allotments’ and the Iron and Steel Controller is the authority in regard to iron and steel under other heads, viz., ‘Industrial Maintenance and Packing, Steel Processing Industries, Government Development Schemes, Industrial Development Schemes and Export’.

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- " (c) The Director of Industries and Commerce issues permits on satisfying himself about the reasonableness and essentiality of the demands. A press communiqué was issued in this regard by the Director, on 5th October 1947.
- " (d) Information has been called for and will be placed on the table of the House.
- " (e) Government have directed that allotments should be restricted in a quarter to one ton in the case of small fabricators of consumer goods, two tons in the case of private buildings and 5 tons in the case of public utility buildings and small scale industrial establishments with preference to maintenance requirements over new construction in the following order :—
- (a) Public Utility buildings.
 - (b) Small scale industrial establishments.
 - (c) Private buildings.
- " (f) Yes, Sir.
- " (g) No, Sir.
- " (h) No, Sir. In the case of applications addressed to the Government or the Hon'ble the Ministers, the Government have generally suggested to the Director of Industries and Commerce that applicants may be assisted to the extent possible.
- " (i) The staff employed at present in the City are—
- One Steel Officer on Rs. 300-700 per mensem (Gazetted).
 - One Steel Assistant on Rs. 200-300 per mensem.
 - Two Senior Superintendents on Rs. 190-240 per mensem.
 - Two Junior Superintendents on Rs. 140-170 per mensem.
 - Twelve Upper Division Clerks on Rs. 80-125 per mensem.
 - Twenty Lower Division Clerks on Rs. 45-90 per mensem.
 - Two typists on Rs. 45-90 per mensem.
 - One attender on Rs. 24-30 per mensem.
 - Nine peons on Rs. 16-25 per mensem.
- No special staff is employed in the mufassal.
- " (j) With the reintroduction of Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941, with effect from 1st September 1946, the Government of India introduced a revised scheme of distribution according to which the available steel is divided into the following two quotas :—
- (1) Railway quota;
 - (2) Iron and Steel Controller's quota.

The railway quota is operated by the Railway Board and the Provincial Government have no control over it.

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The Iron and Steel Controller's quota has been divided into the following specific allotments :—

- (i) Industrial Maintenance and packing;
- (ii) Steel Processing Industries;
- (iii) Government Development Schemes;
- (iv) Industrial Development;
- (v) Export; and
- (vi) Provincial and State Allotments.

Items (i) to (v) above are operated upon directly by the Iron and Steel Controller on the advice of the Industrial Associations or Government Authorities concerned. The quota under the "Provincial and State allotments" is intended to meet the requirements of the general public including persons manufacturing consumers goods, etc., on a small scale, the normal maintenance requirements of buildings and roads of Public Works Department of the Government, Local Board and Municipalities and those for repairs to nightsoil carts, dustbins, etc. The procedure envisaged by the Government of India for the distribution of this quota is as follows :—

- (1) The Iron and Steel Controller will inform the Provincial or State Authority of the amount of steel allotted to him;
- (2) the Provincial or State Authority will inform the Iron and Steel Controller of the quantity of steel allotted to each registered stockholder in the Province or State concerned;
- (3) the Iron and Steel Controller will then direct each stockholder to place his indent on a specific producer, controlled stockholder or transit depot;
- (4) when the steel arrives in the stockholder's yard, he will immediately inform the Provincial or State authority of the arrival.

The Government of India have allotted the following quantities of steel under various heads for 1947 :—

	TONS.
(i) Railway quota	300,000
(ii) Iron and Steel Controller's quota—	
(a) Industrial Maintenance and packing	150,000
(b) Steel Processing Industries	210,000
(c) Government Development Schemes	80,000
(d) Industrial Development	50,000
(e) Export	10,000
(f) Provincial and State allotment	250,000
Total ..	1,050,000

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Under the 'Provincial and State allotments' the Government of India have allotted a quantity of 31,000 tons of iron and steel for 1947 for the Madras Province. With the concurrence of this Government the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, has authorized the Director of Industries and Commerce to issue permits for iron and steel on registered stockholders and the Director has been issuing permits after examining the essentiality of the demands. The Government have since reorganized the distribution of iron and steel. They have ordered that 50 per cent of supplies for every quarter of the Provincial quota of steel allotted to this Province shall be set apart for agricultural purposes. The remaining 50 per cent of the Provincial quota of steel will be utilized for the normal maintenance requirements of building and roads of the Public Works Department of the Government, Local Boards and Municipalities, repairs to dustbins, etc., and for the general public including small manufactures of consumer goods. The quantity of steel required for the general public will be allocated to the districts according to the population and internal requirements. Of the quantity of steel for the general public, 20 per cent of the district quota will be earmarked for small scale fabricators of consumer goods to be divided among them in the proportion in which their quotas were originally fixed."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"This answer was to have been given long ago. The answer is a very long one and a very important one. If the control of iron and steel distribution is to continue many of the points raised there require more clarification. May I suggest that for putting supplementary questions it may be taken up to-morrow? I wish, Sir, that copies of the answers had been circulated to us earlier so that we might have come prepared."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"Was it not the same question . . . ?"

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"It was not placed on the table of the House. The answer is furnished to us just now, because the Hon. Minister wanted time."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—"I think the same question came up before the House and it was answered previously. It is only the details as to the method of distribution which my hon. Friend has been asking for have been furnished. In this connection, I would like to make a suggestion, Sir, that when hon. Members give notice of such long questions it would be desirable if they unstar the questions. I would submit this for your consideration. If any hon. Member feels that after the unstarred question has been answered that he should have further points elucidated they can come forward with starred questions. As it is it becomes very difficult. So far as this particular question is concerned I believe this has already been answered once in some form or other and if my friends want any particular points of

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urgency to be elucidated it could certainly be done by means of a short notice question. But there is no such importance or urgency in this matter."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Are we to understand that we won't ask supplementary questions on this to-morrow, Sir? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Nobody has asked for it. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao who raised the question is quiet and I do not think we require any more time."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Other Members may want time, Sir."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" It may be taken up to-morrow."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Yes."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" I do not think that the Hon. Minister has heard it, Sir, that it would be taken up to-morrow."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Yes, Sir, I have heard it."

[Questions Nos. 148, 149 and 150 were answered on 8th November 1947.]

Advisory Committees to assist the Assistant Commissioners for Hindu Religious Endowments.

* 151 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) whether Advisory Committees were appointed to assist the Assistant Commissioners for Hindu Religious Endowments;

(b) if so, how many such Advisory Committees were appointed and in what districts;

(c) what functions were assigned to these Advisory Committees;

(d) whether the Government have received from the President of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board any report about the working of the Advisory Committees;

(e) if so, will the Government place the report on the table of this House; and

(f) whether the Government have any proposal to abolish the Advisory Committees?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (on behalf of Hon. the Premier) :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) Five committees were constituted; two in Tanjore district, two in Trichinopoly district, and one in South Arcot district.

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“(c) The Committee is to act purely in an advisory capacity in regard to the appointment of trustees and such other matters as may be placed before it by the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the area concerned.

“(d) Yes.

“(e) The report^a is laid on the table of the House.

“(f) The matter is under consideration.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Are the Government aware that the lack of interest of these committees was due to the fact that they had neither powers nor responsibilities and do the Government consider investing them with real powers so that they could take active interest in the matters put before them for consideration? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The Government are introducing a Bill with regard to the whole question of religious endowments and when it is taken you will find many of these suggestions will be adopted and wherever they require any correction it may be carried out.”

Candidates for the All-India Administrative Service selected from this Province.

* 152 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) the number of candidates from the Province who have been selected for the All-India Administrative Service;

(b) how many of them are ex-service men;

(c) the particulars (such as place, subjects taught, period of training) relating to the training of the candidates selected for the All-India Administrative Service;

(d) the stipend paid to them during the period of training;

(e) the scale of pay to which they are eligible on appointment;

(f) whether any of the candidates have completed their training; and

(g) whether any of them have been appointed in Government's service and if so, in what posts?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (on behalf of Hon. the Premier) :—“(a) This Government have no information on the point. Fourteen candidates who have been allotted to this Province, belong to this Province.

“(b) Twelve are ex-service men.

“(c) The Indian Administrative Service probationers are given training for a period of six months in New Delhi, in a school specially started for the purpose. The subjects taught are given in the *Annexure*^b.

“(d) The candidates draw the initial pay in the junior time scale of the Indian Administrative Service during the period of training.

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 39 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix II on page 40 infra.

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“(e) The scales of pay are as follows :—

Junior time scale.—Rs. 350—400—450—450—500—540—30—600—E.B. 30—870—40—950.

Senior time scale.—Rs. 800 (6th year or under)—50—1,000—60—1,300—50—1,800 (25 years).

“(f) No.

“(g) The question does not arise.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ May I know whether the Provincial Government have any control over the salaries of the members of this service who will be placed under the Madras Government? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ No, Sir. It is fixed by the Government of India.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ In answer to question (a) the Hon. Minister stated that the Government have no information regarding the number of candidates selected from this Province. (The Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan : ‘ Fourteen have been allotted.’) What about those recruited from this Province. It may be that they have recruited more.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ We have no information regarding that.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Were not this Government consulted before these All-India Services were constituted? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The question is not about the procedure of recruitment, Sir. The procedure is about the number of candidates that were recruited and their scales of pay, etc.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I take it that this Government are a party to this scheme? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ In the sense in which we supplied all the materials for training by the Government.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Is the recruitment by competitive examination? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ As far as I know it is not by any competitive examination.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Will the Government at least represent to the Government of India that in future some competitive system should be introduced in recruiting for the All-India Administrative Services? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The Government shall consider the suggestion.”

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*Posts abolished and created by this Government from
1st April 1947.*

* 153 Q.—SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) what posts, both gazetted and non-gazetted, the Government have abolished from 1st April 1947 up to date;

(b) what posts, both gazetted and non-gazetted, the Government have created from 1st April 1947;

(c) the salaries the various posts that were abolished carried; and

(d) the salaries the various posts that are created carry?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (on behalf of Hon. the Premier):—“(a) to (d) The Government consider that the time and labour involved in the collection of information is not commensurate with any public interest that may be served.”

Issue of passports.

* 154 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN: Will the Hon. the Home Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Provincial Government are the competent authority for the issue of passports to the subjects of—

(i) this Province,

(ii) Travancore State,

(iii) Mysore State, and

(iv) Hyderabad State;

(b) the procedure followed by the Government for the issue of passports in each of the above categories; and

(c) the number of passports issued or renewed since 15th August 1947 in each category?

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“(a) The competent authority to issue passports to the subjects of this Province, Travancore State, Mysore State and British subjects in Hyderabad State, is the Secretary or Under Secretary in the Home Department and when both of them are out of Madras City, the Commissioner of Police, Madras. The authority competent to issue passports to subjects of Hyderabad State will depend on the result of the negotiations now going on between the Governments of the Indian Union and His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. Now that a standstill agreement has been arrived at, it is very likely that the Government of India will allow the Madras Government to issue passports to the subjects of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

“(b) Any person applying for a passport is required to apply in the prescribed form. The passport officer has to satisfy himself that there are no reasonable grounds for apprehending that the applicant's presence in any country abroad

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would be dangerous or other his visit to any country abroad would render him dangerous on his return to India and that there are no grounds, for apprehending that the applicant would become destitute and require repatriation at Government expense. For these purposes, guarantees for(?) maintenance and repatriation are obtained when necessary and reports are called for from the local district authority, i.e., the District Magistrate, or the Commissioner of Police within whose jurisdiction the applicant normally resides. In the case of persons residing within the States of Travancore and Mysore the opinion of the Government of the State concerned is obtained. The passport officer may use his discretion and waive the guarantee or reference in clear cases.

“(c) The number of passports issued to residents of the Madras Province from 15th August 1947 to 31st October 1947 is 541 and the number of passports renewed during the same period is 38. Similar figures for Travancore, Mysore, and British subjects in Hyderabad are 43 and nil, 205 and 7 and 25 and 2 respectively.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Has any application for the issue of passport been received from any subject of the Hyderabad State since the 15th of August? ”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ As no standstill agreement had been arrived at between the Government of India and His Exalted Highness' Government, we were not in a position to issue passports to the subjects of the Hyderabad State till an agreement had been reached. When we hear from the Government of India that passports can be issued to the subjects of His Exalted Highness, then of course, the ordinary rules that I have referred to in my answer will apply.”

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—“ Is it not a fact that according to the negotiations just concluded, the Hyderabad State is to issue passports subject to endorsement by the Government of India? ”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ As I understand the standstill agreement, no extra territorial relations are allowed to His Exalted Highness. Therefore passports will have to be issued by the Government of India who have extra territorial rights.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Now that a standstill agreement has been concluded, may I know whether it is within the discretion of the Madras Government to issue or refuse passports to the subjects of the Hyderabad State? ”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ That will depend upon the orders which we receive from the Government of India. Passports is a matter for the Indian Union, and we act only as the agents of the Government of India.”

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Alleged holding of stocks of foodgrains by certain public men of the Coimbatore district.

* 155 Q.—SRI S. B. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that certain public men in Coimbatore district were instructing the ryots about September 1947 not to deliver their stocks of foodgrains to the Government but to hold them by so as to secure very high prices for their stock ;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to give the names of the public men above referred to, and their occupations ; and

(c) what action the Government took against the said public men?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) No.

“(c) No action has been taken against them.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“Do the Government realize that their refusal to give the names of the public men will create an impression that they are shielding those who disobey the law and are guilty of anti-social conduct?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“No, Sir, for this reason that it is very difficult to get at the particular men and prosecute them. It was on some information received by the Government that a press communique was issued asking them to surrender paddy and not to be misguided. Therefore action on the basis of rumours against some people does not arise.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“Are we to take it that the Government have not taken action against the public men who were guilty of such misconduct?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“If there were specific charges, the Government would have taken action against them.”

Provision of electricity from Mirzapuram.

* 156 Q.—SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a memorandum, dated 2nd April 1947, or thereabout submitted to the Minister for Public Works in connection with the provision of and extension of electricity from Mirzapuram to Kotapalli, Katrenipad and Gopavaram villages and Mirzapuram to Kattarepalli, Billarapalli and Madicherla villages;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken in regard to the same, if not why not; and

(c) whether any report was called for from the departmental officer concerned and whether it will be laid on the table of the House?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) to (c) Attention is invited to the paper^a placed on the table of the House.”

Scales of pay of Inspector of Boilers.

* 157 Q.—SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have increased the scales of pay of the Inspector of Boilers from Rs. 250—600 to Rs. 280—700 ;

(b) whether the benefit of one increment given to the entrants has been given to existing men ;

(c) whether there was any attempt by officers to go out on a higher salary and whether any one was not permitted due to dearth of hands ; and

(d) whether there has been consistently scarcity of specialized hands in the department for the past three years ?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON (on behalf of Hon. Minister for Public Works) :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) No.

“(c) One officer applied for appointment in another province but the application was not forwarded on administrative grounds.

“(d) Some difficulty has been felt, but with the increase in the scale of pay of Inspectors it is hoped that suitable candidates will be forthcoming.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“Arising out of the answer to clause (c), may I know whether it is the policy of this Government not to forward applications for appointments elsewhere, even though the emoluments there are higher than what the applicants are getting here? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“It depends upon the exigencies of service here.”

Reservation of front seats in buses to the Police.

* 158 Q.—SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether any complaint has been received that on 16th May 1947 at 8-30 p.m. the bus No. MDH 693 A.T. Madras running from Ennore to Madras had both the front seats reserved for the police ;

(b) whether it is a fact that two gentlemen who boarded the front seat were objected to by the driver and conductor on the plea that they were reserved for the police ;

(c) whether such a practice exists in bus services of reserving seats for police when traffic congestion is so great on the route ; and

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(d) whether the Government propose to issue instructions to the bus services and to the police to discontinue the practice of reserving seats for the police?

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) Only the driver is said to have objected to the two gentlemen occupying the front seats on the ground that they had been reserved for the police.

“(c) No such general practice can be said to exist.

“(d) Government have issued a Press Note giving necessary directions in the matter.”

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—“On a point of information, Sir. I remember to have read in the papers that a similar question but with regard to another bus service has been raised on the floor of the Assembly. If there is any case pending in the court, I am afraid the giving out of the answer may prejudice the case. If no case is pending, I don't have any objection.”

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“No case is pending in the court, nor is the matter likely to go before any court. May I know the exact nature of the directions and whether the bus service has been instructed not to reserve seats for the police?”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“The directions are contained in the press note which has been published and which *inter alia* says:

The present position, therefore, is that no special preference can be claimed in respect of any particular seat in a bus, by any Government official including a touring official of the Police, Revenue or any other department. Any instance of discrimination by the driver or the conductor in favour of a Government official should be brought to the notice of the Regional Transport Officer concerned.”

Inclusion of Conjeeveram town in the Prohibition area.

* 159 Q.—SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Conjeeveram town being in the vicinity of the North Arcot district has been included in the Prohibition area from the 1st of October;

(b) whether it is a fact that all the toddy shops in Conjeeveram town have been ordered to be closed;

(c) whether it is a fact that the arrack shops have not been ordered to be closed;

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(d) whether it is a fact that the purpose of Prohibition in belt area will not be properly served if the arrack shops are kept open;

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to issue orders to close the arrack shops as well;

(f) whether it is a fact that the coconut trees in Conjeeveram town are being tapped after the 1st of October; and

(g) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to issue orders to stop the tapping of the coconut and other palm trees within the belt area?

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“(a) No. But a belt area of 5 miles adjoining the North Arcot and other Prohibition districts, free of liquor shops, has been established.

“(b) to (e) All toddy shops were ordered to be closed from 1st October 1947. All arrack shops also were ordered to be closed after giving 15 days' notice.

“(f) Yes.

“(g) As some of the toddy shops outside the five-mile belt area depend mainly on the trees within the belt area, it is not possible to issue orders as suggested.”

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“May I know whether the Government are aware that in the absence of toddy shops, every coconut and palm tree becomes a toddy shop and that toddy is sold under the trees? That is what happens every day under the trees.”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“The rule absolutely prohibits any such state of affairs. It is not possible or practicable for the Government to post a police constable or an excise official under every palmyra or coconut tree. But we have issued special instructions to depute some officers to prevent such abuse.”

The Provincial Broadcasting department.

* 160 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the staff employed under the Provincial Broadcasting department and their emoluments;

(b) the number of sets installed in the rural areas;

(c) whether all the radio sets installed were locally made or purchased;

(d) whether any portion or the whole cost of the radio sets is recovered from the local authorities;

(e) what are the conditions on which maintenance of these sets is arranged;

(f) whether there is any workshop or laboratory attached to the office of the Officer of the Provincial Broadcasting where repairs are carried;

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(g) what is the number of sets purchased and the cost involved;

(h) the number of sets which have been declared as beyond repair;

(i) in the case of sets declared beyond repair, whether the cost of the sets is written off or still treated as a liability due from the local authorities; and

(j) what the procedure followed is, in regard to purchase of new sets?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON (on behalf of Hon. Minister for Public Works):—“(a) to (j) Attention is invited to the paper ^a placed on the table of the House.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“May I know whether the Government propose to set up a workshop where these radio sets can be repaired without the need for sending them to the dealers for repair?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“That will be considered.”

Cigarette factories in the Province.

* 161 Q.—SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) how many cigarette factories there are in our Province and where are they situated;

(b) what is their share capital owned by foreigners and by Indians;

(c) the total cost of the cigarettes produced in the Province during 1945–46 and 1946–47;

(d) the cost of cigarettes imported into the Province in 1945–46 and 1946–47; and

(e) whether Government propose to start cigarette factories in the Province or permit private individuals or companies to start a few factories?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a) There is one cigarette factory at Bezwada, Kistna district.

“(b) to (d) No information is available with the Government in respect of these.

“(e) Government do not propose to start any cigarette factory. No permission is required from the Government for the starting of cigarette factories by private individuals or companies. In case, however, the capital of the proposed company exceeds Rs. 5 lakhs, the usual sanction for Capital Issues has to be obtained from the Examiner of Capital Issues, New Delhi.”

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Minerals found in the Province.

* 162 Q.—SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) what minerals are found and where they are found in the Province;

(b) the uses to which they are put; and

(c) whether the Government propose to start industries to use them up in our Province instead of allowing them to be exported?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 160.

“(b) Generally speaking, for the manufacture of derivatives which have commercial uses.

“(c) The Government have no intention at present of exploiting minerals other than iron ore and lignite. Other minerals ought to be exploited by private enterprise. But the whole matter will take shape only after receipt of the final recommendation of the Industrial Planning Committee.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know whether efforts are being made to prospect lignite and iron ores?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“Yes, Sir.”

Proposals to bring the Rayalaseema districts under the jurisdiction of the Andhra University.

* 163 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government constituted a Committee to consider the question of bringing the Rayalaseema districts under the jurisdiction of the Andhra University;

(b) if so, what the constitution and the terms of reference to the Committee are;

(c) whether the Committee was appointed on representations received or of the Government's own accord;

(d) whether the Government are aware if the Committee invited views of the public, especially of Rayalaseema and if so who the persons and bodies invited to submit their representations were;

(e) whether the report submitted is unanimous or whether any minute of dissent has been appended; and, if so, whether the minute of dissent has also been published;

(f) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the introductory paragraph to the report inserted by the Director of Information and Publicity;

(g) whether the ideas given in the introductory paragraph indicate the viewpoints of the Government; and

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(h) whether the Government propose to receive representations on the report; and, if so, whether such representations should be sent before the 13th October or 23rd October—exactly one month from the date on which the report was actually published?

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—

“ (a) Yes.

“ (b) The constitution and terms of reference to the Committee are as follows :—

Constitution.

- (1) Dr. C. R. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University (Chairman).
- (2) Sri T. Viswanathan, M.L.A., Secretary and Convener of the Committee.
- (3) „ L. Subba Rao.
- (4) „ N. Ranga Reddi, M.L.A.
- (5) „ Kalluri Subba Rao, M.L.A.
- (6) „ Gopala Reddi, Hon. Minister for Finance.
- (7) „ T. Subramanyam.
- (8) Mr. S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur.
- (9) Sri B. Anantachar, M.L.A., Hospet.
- (10) „ M. S. Nagappa, M.L.A., Kurnool.
- (11) Mr. Raza Khan Sahib Bahadur, M.L.A., Chittoor.

Terms of reference.

The Committee was formed for the purpose of considering the question of bringing the Rayalaseema districts within the jurisdiction of the Andhra University.

- “ (c) The Committee was appointed on receipt of representations in this regard.
- “ (d) The Government have no information.
- “ (e) The minute of dissent received has been published.
- “ (f) The introductory paragraph was ordered to be published by the Government.
- “ (g) It is not clear to which idea in the introduction the hon. Member refers.
- “ (h) Till the 20th of November, i.e., one month from the date on which the press release containing the minute of dissent was published.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know from whom representations were received asking the Government to consider the question of the reaffiliation of the Rayalaseema districts to the Andhra University? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—

“ From certain Members of the Legislative Assembly.”

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, when the Government have received the report, why is it they say that they have no information regarding the activities of the Committee, namely, whether they invited representations and views or not? Are not the Government in possession of that information when they have received the report? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ The point is that they have not made any summaries of any representations received.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Did the Government ask this committee whether they received representations or whether they invited representatives or witnesses to appear before the committee? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ It was open to the committee to take all the measures it thought fit to take opinion in this matter.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I take it, Sir, that this committee has arrived at decisions without taking evidence of any kind and receiving representations? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ It is for that very purpose that it has been published and time has been given.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ With reference to the answer to (f) the Hon. Minister said that the introductory paragraph was put in by the Government. Is the Hon. Minister aware that it conveys a decision or a predilection in favour of a certain course of action? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ Before answering the question, I would like to make it clear that the committee consisted of 11 members of which more than half are from the Ceded districts. As such they are expected to act only on the opinion received in this matter. (Interruption.) I stand corrected, Sir, not Ceded districts but Rayalaseema. About the introduction the Government are not aware of any predilection. They only made clear as to what are their opinions over the report.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ May I know whether the legislators of the Bellary district are not against the inclusion of Bellary in the Andhra University? ”

THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
“ The Government have not analysed the opinions received. When it is done the opinion may be as stated. The Government have not gone into the matter.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, whether the Government were justified in expressing their views in the introductory paragraph when the whole report and the acceptance of the recommendations of the report was conditional? ”

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THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
 “ No, Sir. I do not think the Government have expressed any view on the matter.”

Water-supply in the Salem municipal area.

* 164 Q.—**SRI S. B. ADITYAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any, and, if so, what schemes are pending for the improvement of the water-supply in Salem Municipal area; and

(b) how soon the schemes are expected to be carried out?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) Only one scheme called the Salem (Mettur) Water-supply Scheme is in progress now. The following items of works are still pending :—

(i) Installation of a pumping plant at the Mettur Reservoir.

(ii) Construction of a service reservoir at Annamapet.

Besides this, a scheme for remodelling the water-supply distribution system and improving the present scheme is pending.

“(b) Items (i) and (ii) mentioned above are expected to be completed in about two years. The delay is due to the difficulty in obtaining the necessary pumping plant, which has to be obtained from abroad. As regards the scheme for the remodelling of the distribution system and improvements to the present scheme the financial aspect of the problem is under examination in consultation with the municipal council. It is now too early to say when this scheme can be completed.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ Will the Government be pleased to give a high priority for these schemes in view of the fact that sometimes as many as one hundred persons wait at a single tap in Salem? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The firm which has undertaken to supply the plant had said that it would take twelve months' time to deliver the plant due to difficult conditions prevailing in England and six months' time to erect it and set it in working order.”

Breaking out of cholera in Madura and Trichinopoly.

* 165 Q.—**SRI S. B. ADITYAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether cholera has recently broken out as an epidemic in Madura and Trichinopoly;

(b) the number of deaths due to cholera in the Province, since 31st August 1947 (weekwar);

(c) whether cholera is a preventable disease;

(d) whether the Government have taken any, and what, steps to eradicate the disease out of the Province;

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(e) whether the Government provide any financial assistance or render any help to the dependants of those who die of cholera; and

(f) whether the Government take any responsibility to compensate the families whose bread-winners are attacked by the disease?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) A statement ^a showing the number of deaths weekwar in the Province since 31st August 1947 is placed on the table.

“(c) Yes.

“(d) There are already Statutory rules for the prevention and control of cholera in municipal and non-municipal areas. The Director of Public Health is also issuing from time to time further instructions to the local health staff regarding the control measures to be taken. The following are the usual preventive measures :—

- (i) Chlorination of water supplies;
- (ii) Protection of water-supplies from contamination;
- (iii) Disinfection of infected articles, houses and their surroundings;
- (iv) Isolation and treatment of cholera patients;
- (v) Anti-cholera inoculation;
- (vi) Improvement of conservancy and sanitation of the infected localities.

The Director of Public Health or the Assistant Director of Public Health are frequently inspecting the infected localities to give necessary personal guidance and instructions to the local staff and to ensure that all necessary measures are taken to control the epidemic.

“(e) & (f) The answer is in the negative.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“May I know whether the Government have any definite plans and, if so, in what space of time do the Government hope to eradicate this disease from the Province?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“It is not possible under the present conditions to eradicate cholera in the Province. Every five or six years, we have cycles of widespread cholera in an epidemic form. So long as we are not able to provide protected water-supply and better sanitation in urban and rural areas, it is not possible to eradicate the disease.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“Are the Government aware that neighbouring countries such as Malaya, Sumatra and Java have succeeded in eradicating the disease from their respective countries?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“It may be. We will have to launch a big programme for providing water-supply and improving sanitation all over the Province. Till then we cannot eradicate the disease.”

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SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ As the Government admit that this is a preventible disease will they consider the desirability of giving some compensation or financial aid to the families who suffer by reason of this disease? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ May I just intervene, Sir? The Government have got a remedy to offer to everyone who wants to avail himself of it. Inoculation against cholera is the universal practice and it is given freely to all those who seek for it. Whenever any area is affected with cholera, the Government declare that area to be cholera-affected and publish a notification advising the people to get themselves inoculated and the health authorities are asked to make every endeavour to prevent the cholera from spreading by inoculating the people and treating the affected cases and it is in that way that this Government is tackling the problem of the prevalence of cholera and at the same time preventing it as far as possible.”

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—“ Will the Government give compensation in cases of death due to the non-availability of inoculation and lack of proper sanitary and water-supply facilities? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The question of compensation does not arise, Sir. The Government always provide vaccine and give inoculation to people in the affected locality as a preventive measure. It may be that some people do not avail themselves of it or that circumstances have prevailed that inoculation could not be done. The Government cannot, in anyway, hold themselves liable in cases of death.”

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is not a fact that the outbreak of cholera, especially this year was due to the inadequate supply of rations? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Certainly not, Sir. It reveals an woeful lack of knowledge of cholera altogether.”

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—“ May I know, Sir, why the Government are not able to do something to eradicate cholera altogether from this Province, while even Colonial administrations have been able to do so.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member must tell the Government what the Colonial Governments have done in this matter before asking the question.”

THE HON. SRI T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ May I inform the hon. Member that the prevalence of cholera in this Province is diminishing very rapidly. There have been years in which we never had any cholera and the enormous amount of work that has been done by the health authorities, both by means of education and propaganda and also by the provision of improved water-supply has been responsible for this progress. During festivals and on other occasions when a large number of people gather together in any place, the Government take necessary precautions to see that the water is chlorinated and

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proper sanitary arrangements are made. The fear that people entertain that if they go to festivals or gather in congregations, they would be infected with cholera has become a thing of the past. People now-a-days can freely congregate in any place they like, or go to any pilgrim centres they like without any fear of being infected with cholera. But if, in spite of all these precautions, cholera occurs occasionally anywhere, it is due partly to the ignorance of the people and partly to the lack of water-supply. If the areas to which the hon. Gentleman refers were compact areas, it can be controlled and managed much more easily, but in a place like Madura, it does take a little more time to control it. All the same, the Government are quite aware of their responsibilities in this matter and they are doing all they can, with the resources at their command, to eradicate this disease as early as possible."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Do the Government think that infection is brought from other Provinces? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" It is brought only in the wake of pilgrims who crowd together in a particular place."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" May I know, Sir, why measures could not be taken for the compulsory inoculation of all people who come to our borders from other Provinces, just like the neighbouring countries which adopt quarantine measures in respect of small-pox? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Our borders are so large and so wide that it will be impossible to undertake any such task, Sir. And there are a number of main roads in our Province through which people can come and the inoculation of each and everyone of these people coming to this Province, to prevent cholera, will not be an easy task. But I may inform the hon. Gentleman that the inoculation of people to visit pilgrim centres is in vogue in this Province to-day and that is why the incidence of cholera has gone down a great deal."

IV.—MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. PRESIDENT :—"I have to announce to the House that in accordance with rule 94 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I have received messages from the Hon. the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly transmitting copies of the following Bills as passed by the Assembly :—

- (1) On 26th November 1947. The Madras Probation of Offenders (Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1947).

The Opium and Dangerous Drugs (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1947).

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The Madras Prohibition (Temporary Amendment) Bill 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1947).

The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Bill 1947 (L.A. Bill, No. 17 of 1947).

The Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 21 of 1947).

(2) On 28th November 1947. The Madras Hindu Women's Rights to Property (Extension to Agricultural Land) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1947).

(3) On 29th November 1947. The Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 28 of 1947).

(4) On 1st December 1947. The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1947).

(5) On 2nd December 1947. The Madras Marumakkattayam (Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1947).

The Madras City Police (Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1947).

and signed by him for the concurrence of the Council."

V.—SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR 1947-48.

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to present the Demands for Grants for further expenditure and detailed supplementary estimates thereof for the year 1947-48. As I promised some time ago in this House, I am presenting this supplementary demand for the second time in the year and I propose to bring another one at the end of March 1948, for all items of expenditure which will come under 'New services.' Most of the items in the present estimate are administrative items of expenditure and the more important of them are items (5), (8) and (12).

" Item (5) deals with Police. This supplementary expenditure is due to the new measures which the Government are taking in these days of panic and confusion and due to various other disturbing factors that are prevailing at present both in this Province and in

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the country. The estimated recurring extra cost on account of officers and staff is Rs. 37,13,300 per annum ultimately and the cost in 1947-48 is expected to be Rs. 9,28,300. The non-recurring cost involved is Rs. 77,41,000.

"The next important item is rural water-supply under item (5)—Public Health. We wanted to have a separate fund created for the purpose, to the extent of Rs. 1 crore to start with, as hon. Members are aware of the urgency of providing protected water-supply in the rural parts of the Province. There was an insistent demand, as hon. Members know, that a separate fund should be created for the purpose and that priority should be given to rural water-supply schemes. Just now we had an occasion to discuss about cholera and the imperative need for providing protected water-supply to prevent cholera in the rural parts. This fund is created with Rs. 1 crore to start with and a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs is to be set apart from the current year's revenue.

"Then item (11)—Miscellaneous Departments—is also important. We propose to give additional grants for Harijan hostels to the extent of Rs. 2,62,105 per annum.

"The other items are only ordinary administrative matters and I need not dilate upon them. We will have a general discussion of this Supplementary Demand on the 8th of this month, when we meet here."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"These estimates will be discussed on the 8th of this month."

VI.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

- (1) THE MADRAS PROBATION OF OFFENDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1947 (L.A. BILL NO. 34 OF 1947).

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'that the Madras Probation of Offenders (Amendment) Bill a, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1947), as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration at once.'

"Sir, under the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, 1936, a Probation Officer is a person to be approved by the Provincial Government and any other person not approved by the Government is not deemed to be a Probation Officer in the opinion of the Court. The Government in April 1946 provincialized the posts of Probation Officers administering the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, 1936, and decided that the Chief Probation Officer should be included in the Provincial Service and that the district probation officers should be included in the subordinate service, their appointments being made by the Inspector-General of Prisons. It is not possible under the Act as it now stands for the Inspector-General of Prisons to appoint district probation officers and all appointments have to be made by the Government, as otherwise they will

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not be recognized in the court of law. It is now proposed to amend the Act so as to enable the Inspector-General to appoint these district probation officers without the Government directly making such appointments and making them legal in the eye of the law. Prior to 1946, the Inspector-General had made these appointments and so provision has been made in the present Bill to validate such appointments already made, by making him the person authorized by the Government to make such appointments. The Bill is after all of a routine nature and I move that it be taken into consideration at once."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Bill further to amend the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, 1936 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1947), as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration at once."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, I have only one point to ask, which I trust the Hon. Minister will explain. I want to know, Sir, if it would not be better if it is made clear in the Bill that the Chief Probation Officer is to be appointed by the Provincial Government and that other Probation Officers are to be appointed by him, and for this purpose, clause 2 of this Bill can be amended thus: '2. In the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, 1936, in section 9 (1) (a) after the words "appointed to be probation officers by the Provincial Government", the words "as the Chief Probation Officer by the Government" be also inserted.'

" Then Sir, there is also the question of the appointment of Women Probation Officers. The question is coming up shortly and I am anticipating what Mrs. Clubwala is going to say on that matter in connexion with her own resolution. I plead with her, Sir, that that question may also be considered in this connexion, so that when the demand for more Probation Officers increases, the question of appointing Women Probation Officers may also be considered by the Government."

* MRS. CLUBWALA :—" Mr. President, Sir, now that the Government have taken over the administration of this work in their own hands, I would very much like the Hon. Minister in charge to appoint a separate officer to look after juvenile offenders. Two years ago the probation of juvenile offenders was dealt with by separate officers. Now both the juvenile and other probation work are administered together by the same officers and to my mind it is not working satisfactorily, because these probation officers have so much work to do and they will not be in a position to attend to juvenile work with any degree of satisfaction. Sir, I have got figures of juvenile cases for the years 1943-44. When the juvenile probation was done separately, the number of cases finished successfully in 1943 and 1944 was 129 and 172 respectively. The number of cases re-arrested and placed on probation a second time was 5 and 3 respectively, whereas since 1946 when both juvenile and other work were clubbed together, only 89 cases have been dealt with. By taking up this probation work, the Government would be saving a lot of money, because they will not be

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having so many children in certified schools. I would, therefore, request the Hon. Minister to bear this point in mind and see if he can appoint another Woman Probation Officer, because there is only one Woman Probation Officer who has to deal with all juvenile and adult offences in the city and because the area of her work is a very wide one."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, as regards the point raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, as I have already said, the Government have provincialized the services of these Probation Officers and the Chief Probation Officer shall be an officer of the Madras Provincial Service. The Madras Provincial Service Officers can be appointed only by the Government and the District Probation Officers who belong to the subordinate service are to be appointed by the Inspector-General of Prisons. As the courts would not recognize such appointments, unless the Act is amended to empower the Inspector-General to make such appointments, this amendment is sought to be made. Of course, this amendment would not in any way give power to the Inspector-General to appoint Chief Probation Officer without the approval of the Government.

" Regarding the observations of the hon. Lady Member, Mrs. Clubwala, in regard to the need for attending to probation of juvenile cases, by women probation officers, I may inform the hon. Member that the question of dealing with juvenile delinquencies on a more satisfactory basis is already under the consideration of the Government and the point raised by her will be borne in mind."

4-45
p.m. MR. PRESIDENT :—" The question is : ' That the Bill further to amend the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1947), as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration at once.' "

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 2.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 3.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clause 1.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

Preamble.

The preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, I now move—

' that the Bill be passed into law.' "

The motion was put and carried, and the Bill was passed into law.

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(2) THE OPIUM AND DANGEROUS DRUGS (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL,
1947 (L.A. BILL NO. 35 OF 1947)

* THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ Mr. President, Sir,
I move—

‘ that the Opium and Dangerous Drugs (Madras Amendment) Bill^a (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1947), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration at once.’

“ Sir, this is a very simple matter. Under the Madras Opium Act, power is given to certain officers of the Excise, Police and Revenue departments to make searches and to seize contraband opium. Hon. Members of this House know that at the present moment eight districts in the Madras Province are being worked by Excise officers in the prohibition department. It is now sought to give the same power to the officers of the Excise offices. The present Bill is intended to give effect to that provision.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The question is that the Opium and Dangerous Drugs (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1947) as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration at once.”

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 2

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 1

Clause 1 was put and carried.

Preamble.

The preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ Sir, I now move—
‘ that the Bill be passed into law.’”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(3) THE MADRAS PROHIBITION (TEMPORARY AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1947 (L.A. BILL NO. 36 OF 1947).

* THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ Mr. President, Sir,
I move—

‘ that the Madras Prohibition (Temporary Amendment) Bill^b 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1947), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration at once.’

I believe, Sir, this is a formal matter. From the 1st of October 1947, prohibition has been enforced in the district of Guntur. In that district, there is a Government store-house at Vetapalem for

^a Printed as Appendix VIII on page 50 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix IX on page 51 infra.

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storing ganja. Under the Prohibition Act, the storage and issue of ganja or other intoxicating drugs is not permissible except for medicinal, scientific, industrial or other purposes. It does not

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Does the Act apply to the Government?"

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" It does apply; that is why we have come to this House for power. For the present, it is considered desirable to continue the store-house in Guntur itself, without removing it to another wet area. It is only a temporary affair. I therefore move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Bill temporarily to amend the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1947), be taken into consideration at once."

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMY MUDALIYAR :—" I am sorry, Sir, I am afraid the Hon. Minister in moving this proposition took it too much for granted that it was a matter of course, as indeed it often is with him for all his acts in connexion with prohibition. I confess, Sir, that before I speak anything, you have yourself hit the nail and asked him whether the Act applies to the Government. I am afraid that in bringing this measure, the Government have done a disservice to themselves and the cause of prohibition, and I am surprised that the Cabinet should have allowed a measure of this kind to be brought up. What are the facts of the case? On the 1st of October this year, prohibition was introduced in the Guntur district. Under the terms of the Prohibition Act, Chapter II, section 4, whoever imports, exports, transports or possesses liquor or any intoxicating drug; or manufactures liquor or any intoxicating drug . . . 'shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.' Those who have been following this trade up to the 1st of October are asked to see that they do not keep or even have in their possession any materials, still, utensil, implement or apparatus whatsoever for the tapping of toddy or the manufacture of liquor or any intoxicating drug; or bottle any liquor for purposes of sales . . .', etc. This is a most stringent measure and you expect every citizen of the Guntur district to follow it up; and so far as the Government are concerned, you say, we shall, because we have the power to exclude ourselves and excuse ourselves. The Statement of Objects and Reasons is even more drastic in regard to this provision. It is stated here that in Vetapalem there is a store-house; there have been many store-houses in Guntur and in the other prohibition districts which had to be scrapped, consequent on prohibition being introduced there and made applicable to those districts. But in this particular case, the Government want power not only to sell the intoxicating drugs, but to transfer the storage, to export and send them to other provinces. And

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what are the drugs? Not only bhang, but ganja and other drugs. Sir, if the intention of the Government was to introduce prohibition in the Guntur district, the first thing and the best thing was to have destroyed the store-house at Vetapalem. That is the proper method in which I should have thought the Hon. Minister for Prohibition should have tackled it. Instead of that, he is asking the Council to ratify the decision of the Government that so far as their own store-houses are concerned, these drugs can be exported and transported and that other provinces must be made to come under the influence of these drugs. Somehow or other, Sir, it rebels against my very conscience—not that I was very enthusiastic about the Prohibition Act provisions, but if we do pass it, for God's sake, let us keep to it in a manner that it will not be subjected to criticism or cavil. The Hon. Minister says it is a very small matter. I think it is a fundamental matter, and even at this stage, I would request the Hon. Minister and the Leader of the House to review the position because it would create a most unfavourable impression about the policy of the Government in regard to prohibition."

* THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" I am afraid, Sir, the hon. Member who has just spoken has taken an attitude from, if I may so call it, an *a priori* point of view. I know he does not agree with the prohibition policy of the Government; but for the present purpose he has come forward to make this criticism pursuant to the policy of prohibition adopted by the Government of Madras. So far, I am glad . . ."

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMY MUDALIYAR :—" On a point of personal explanation, Sir. Whatever my view might have been, once the Act was passed, I accepted it wholeheartedly and I do follow it; and I want the Hon. Minister also to follow it."

* THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" I think you need not rake up that question; but I am glad to hear you support it. I said this is a formal matter and I think after hearing me, my hon. Friend will revise his point of view and agree with me that it is a formal matter. The position now is that there are 24 districts in the Province excluding Madras. Of these 24 district areas, 16 are dry and there are eight districts remaining wet and also the City of Madras. The manufacture of opium and ganja is a process in which the Government holds a monopoly. Therefore in these eight districts and also in the Madras City and in the adjoining states like Travancore and Hyderabad and other adjoining Indian States, the authority to manufacture opium and to distribute it is the Government of Madras. The district adjoining Guntur which continues to be wet is Kistna, and there are other districts in Andhradesa which are also wet in contiguity with the district of Kistna. There are also some districts in the south, Tinnevely, Ramnad, South Arcot and Chingleput, which are also continuing to be wet. The Government, in pursuance of their policy and also their position as exclusive manufacturers of opium, have to manufacture opium so long as there are wet areas in this

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Province. Sir, I think that position is a position which the hon. Member will himself agree to. Now, this is a transitional period and that is why I say this is a temporary measure. Therefore, I submit that so long as there are nine wet areas in this Province, and so long as there are adjoining wet areas in contiguity with the Province of Madras, and so long as the position of the Government of Madras is that they are the exclusive monopolist manufacturers and distributors of opium, the position has to be accepted that they have to manufacture, store and transport opium. My hon. Friend is wrong in saying that there are a number of store-houses in Guntur and other places which have been scrapped. I am not sure, but my belief is that there are not many such in that tract of country for the manufacture of opium. The alternative for the Government is to scrap the whole buildings, etc., in Vetapalem in the Guntur district and to transfer it wholesale, brick, mortar, plant and machinery and everything, to the adjoining district of Kistna."

K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Why not scrap the manufacture? "

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" That is a question of policy. So long as the present nine wet areas are there, the manufacture . . . "

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMY MUDALIYAR :—" But distilleries are being scrapped under the orders of the Government; I know many distilleries having been scrapped consequent on the introduction of prohibition."

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" That is not in consequence of the introduction of prohibition; that is due to other things. For example, certain distilleries in wet areas are closed because they are not allowed to manufacture from jaggery. There are various other . . . "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member refers to distilleries in dry areas."

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" So far as I know, there are no distilleries in dry areas."

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMY MUDALIYAR :—" I ask a specific question of the Hon. Minister : whether it is not a fact that consequent on the introduction of prohibition, many distilleries have had to be scrapped in the dry areas and whether if the argument of the Government that because the wet areas have to be supplied with these drugs, therefore we have to continue to manufacture them, is to be continued, it is open to the arrack manufacturers to manufacture and send it to the wet areas so long as they do not send it to the dry areas? "

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" That again is not an analogy to the present position. There are many other sources of supply in the wet areas."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I think the better argument will be, you are not likely to do any illicit trade the private man might."

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THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ As a matter of fact, from the 1st of October, we have issued instructions to this store-house not to have any transactions in opium. So far, it is only in a freezed or moribund condition. It is only by taking the power now, we are going to revive it. On the point touched by my hon. Friend, I submit that each case has to be judged according to individual circumstances. So far as the present position is concerned, I submit, Sir, the Government being a monopolist manufacturer of opium, has to supply to the wet areas which are still in operation. The only question is whether this ganja store-house is to be located in a dry area like Guntur or is to be shifted to the wet area lock, stock and barrel. The question of economy is involved there, and we, as custodians of public funds, should consider whether it will be economically advisable to scrap the store-house at Vetapalem. Therefore, on account of economy and on account of convenience in arrangement we have sought to solve this problem and there is no question of principle at all in this. The question is one of convenience, whether it should be located in a wet area or a dry area. There is this ultimate legal maxim that the King can do no wrong. After all, these laws are enacted for the purpose of the ordinary citizen.” 5 p.m.

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ Does the maxim mean that the King does not do any wrong? ”

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ So far as the law is concerned, there is no question of the King doing any wrong. What cannot exist does not exist in the eye of the law. So, Sir, it is not a question of principle at all nor is it a question of the Government of Madras having no faith in the prohibition policy. Government are already wedded to the policy of prohibition and they try to carry out that policy with all the vigour and enthusiasm which they can command, and with the promised support of my hon. Friend Mr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliyar. But, so far as this particular point is concerned, I submit that it is only a question of convenience, namely, the question of continuing the store-house at Vetapalem. It is not a Bill for destroying the principle to which the Government are wedded. Therefore, I submit that the Bill may be accepted by this House.”

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—“ I now move—

‘ that the Bill be passed into law. ’ ”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 5th December 1947.

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VII.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. *Acts and Rules—Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Election) Rules, 1940—Amendments—Published—G.O. No. 4735, Development, dated the 6th October 1947.*

2. *Municipal limits—Virudhunagar—Inclusion of area—Confirmed—Notification issued with G.O. No. 1710, L.A., dated the 10th October 1947 (Schedule I).*

3. *Municipal limits—Masulipatam—Exclusion of area—Confirmed—Notification issued with G.O. No. 1702, L.A., dated the 9th October 1947.*

4. *Statements showing the Resolutions passed by the House Committee during the fifth and sixth sessions of the Legislative Council and the action taken thereon.*

5. *The Madras Probation of Offenders (Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1947), passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council.*

6. *The Opium and Dangerous Drugs (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1947), passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council.*

7. *The Madras Prohibition (Temporary Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1947), passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council.*

8. *The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 17 of 1947), passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council.*

9. *The Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Bill, 1947 (L.A. Bill No. 21 of 1947), passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council.*

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APPENDIX 'I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 151 asked by Sri S. B. Adityan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th December 1947, page 12 supra.]

The five advisory committees, in the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and South Arcot did the little or no useful work during the fasli undre review. They were constituted to assist the Assistant Commissioners. This object has not been achieved. The South Arcot Advisory Committee did not meet at all during the whole fasli. The East Tanjore Advisory Committee convened four meetings during the fasli of which two had to be adjourned for want of quorum. The West Tanjore Advisory Committee convened six meetings of which three had to be adjourned for want of quorum. The Lalgudi Circle Advisory Committee met only once while the Trichinopoly Advisory Committee too had to be adjourned for want of quorum in its first and last meeting.

The work turned out by the Advisory Committees is briefly set out below :—

Name of the Advisory Committee.	of Number meetings held.	Date of meetings.	Attendance.	Number of subjects on the agenda.	Number dis- posed of.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. West Tanjore Advisory Com- mittee.	6	10th September 1946.	1	Adjourned for want of quorum.	..
		7th October 1946.	2	..	..
		17th October 1946.	5	17	13
		20th January 1947.	3	Adjourned for want of quorum.	..
		21st February 1947.	4	14	14
		11th June 1947.	4	18	15
2. Lalgudi Circle Advisory Com- mittee.	1	19th August 1946.	4	33	17
3. Trichinopoly Circle Advisory Committee.	1	17th August 1946.	1	Adjourned for want of quorum.	..
4. South Arcot Advisory Com- mittee.	..	Did not meet at all.			
5. East Tanjore Advisory Com- mittee.	4	13th October 1946.	4	37	17
		25th January 1947.	12	No quorum.	..
		22nd March 1947.	3	Do.	..
		6th April 1947.	6	35	35

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 152 asked by Sri S. B. Adityan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th December 1947, page 13 supra.]

Curriculum of the Indian Administrative Service Probationers' Training School.

1. Detailed study of (a) the Indian Penal Code, (b) the Criminal Procedure Code, (c) the Indian Evidence Act.

2. A general knowledge of the principles of Civil Law particularly, Hindu and Mohammedan Laws, certain sections of the Civil Procedure Code; the Indian Contract Act and general principles of equity.

3. Study of Hindustani for all those who do not have that language as their mother tongue and of one of the languages of the province other than the candidate's mother tongue.

4. Indian History mainly in its cultural, political, administrative and constitutional aspects; the stress being on the main trends of the principal periods and the effect of historical events on the mind, character and the conditions of the people.

5. General principles of economics with special stress on current economic developments in India particularly in the sphere of State Planning, controlled production and distribution, tariffs, public finance, development of agriculture, co-operation, rural credit and marketing.

6. Public administration; a comparative view of Civil Services in various democratic countries, their organization and function and the ideals to be placed before the new Civil Service for India.

7. Riding; a course in motor mechanics and map reading.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 156 asked by Sri B. Narayana-swami Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th December 1947, page 17 supra.]

Answer.

(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The following report has been received from the General Superintendent, Operating Systems, Madras:—

“ The Superintending Engineer, Andhra Power System, forwarded a proposal for extension of supply to Katrenipadu, Gopavaram, Madicherla, Billanapalle and Kothapalle villages, Nuzvid taluk. The extension involves 16.25 miles of H.T. lines, 12-5/8 miles of L.T. lines, 8 numbers distribution transformers with a total capacity of 500 KVA, besides other materials. The extension is estimated to cost Rs. 2,28,600 for supply to 113 numbers agricultural services aggregating to a total load of 491.5 horse-power. The scheme will be remunerative only on a special guarantee of

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Rs. 47 per horse-power per annum. Supply will not also be feasible until the erection of two numbers 500 KVA transformers at Nuzvid junction and the coal quota for Bezvada station is permanently increased.

In view of the large quantity of materials involved especially at a time when there is acute shortage of materials and due to high guarantee to make the scheme remunerative in the area, the extension of supply is not possible for the present and may therefore be deferred until the position improves. This will however be reviewed again in another year."

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 158 asked by Sri C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th December 1947, page 18 supra.]

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC (INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY) DEPARTMENT.

PRESS NOTE NO. 239.

Dated Fort St. George, the 16th October 1947.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that in some places in the mufassal, seats in buses, particularly in front, are reserved for Government officials who wish to travel. The Government desire to inform the public that under the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, Government officials are not entitled to any preferential claim in the matter of accommodation in buses. Any person who has tendered the legal fare is entitled to be carried in a bus provided accommodation is available. There was some justification for the practice of reservation of seats for Government officials during the war period on account of the non-import of the new motor cars and the difficulty experienced by touring Government officials in securing used serviceable cars. Now that the position has improved Government have directed that the practice should be discontinued wherever it has been in vogue. Suitable instructions have also been issued in this regard to bus operators.

The present position, therefore, is that no special preference can be claimed in respect of any particular seat in a bus, by any Government official including a touring official of the police, revenue or any other department. Any instance of discrimination by the driver or the conductor in favour of a Government official should be brought to the notice of the Regional Transport Officer concerned.

C. V. HANUMANTHA RAO,
Director of Information and Publicity.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 160 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th December 1947, page 20 supra.]

(a) *Staff*.—The staff employed in the Provincial Broadcasting Department and their emoluments are as follows :—

Serial number and designation.	Number of posts.	Scale of pay.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
1 Radio Engineer ..	1	500—50/2—850.
2 Assistant Radio Engineers.	5	230—30/2—380—40/2—420.
3 Personal Assistant to Radio Engineer.	1	80—5—200 plus Rs. 20 special pay.
4 Manager ..	1	100—10/2—150.
5 Radio Supervisors ..	54	80—5—200 (recruits with a degree in Physics or Radio Engineering to start on Rs. 130 per mensem).
6 Head clerk ..	1	80—3—95—5—125 plus house allowance.
7 Upper clerks. division	2	80—3—95—5—110 do.
8 Lower clerks. division	17	45—3—60—2—90 plus house allowance (graduates to be started on Rs. 51 per mensem).
9 Steno-typist ..	1	45—3—60—2—90 plus Rs. 35 special pay and house allowance.
10 Typists ..	2	45—3—60—2—60 plus house allowance and special pay of Rs. 10 for candidates possessing higher grade qualification in Type-writing.
11 Store-keeper ..	1	100—5—150 per mensem.
12 Attenders ..	7	24—1—32— $\frac{1}{2}$ (A)—35 plus house allowance.
13 Peons ..	16	16— $\frac{1}{2}$ (A)—25 plus house allowance.
14 Battery Transport peons.	44	16— $\frac{1}{2}$ (A)—25 plus house allowance.
15 Draftsman (Third Grade).	1	70—2—90—3—120 plus house allowance.
16 Mechanic ..	1	40—2—50 per mensem.
17 Foreman ..	1	60—2—80.

(b) *Number of sets installed*.—Up to the 1st May 1947, 616 radio sets were installed in the panchayat boards, 182 in municipalities, 73 in private bodies and Government institutions and 5 sets in district board vans.

(c) *Whether sets were purchased or locally made*.—All the sets installed were purchased.

(d) *Recovery of cost of sets from local authorities*.—At present only the lease-lend radio sets received from the Government of India are being installed. A sum of Rs. 142 being the actual cost in the case of a mains set and Rs. 300 (instead of the actual cost of Rs. 400) in the case of battery-operated set are being recovered

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from the panchayat boards as a concession. A flat rate of Rs. 300 per set, whether for mains or battery, is being recovered from the private bodies and the Government institutions and flat rate of Rs. 290 for both mains and battery operated sets is being recovered from the municipalities.

(e) *Conditions for maintenance.*—Copies of the rules for the installation operation and maintenance of sets in panchayat boards, private bodies and Government institutions and municipalities are appended.

(f) *Workshop and laboratory.*—There is one Central Laboratory and workshop attached to the office of the Radio Engineer at Madras for testing and modifying sets on large scale. Five major service stations are provided one for each of the five Assistant Radio Engineers and 46 minor service stations and battery charging stations are provided one for each of the 46 field radio supervisors for carrying out immediate repairs to sets and battery charging in the field.

(g) *Number of sets purchased and cost involved.*—The total number of sets purchased is 1,202 sets and their cost paid is Rs. 2,24,065.

(h) *Number of sets condemned.*—The number of sets declared as beyond repair is 3.

(i) *Cost of condemned sets.*—The cost of such sets is written off.

(j) *Method of purchase.*—The procedure is to call for tenders and to place orders with the lowest tenderer consistent with the suitability of the set to the department out of the regular commercial sets available at the time of placing the orders.

APPENDIX.

[Vide clause (e) above.]

Rules for installation, maintenance and operation of sets in panchayat boards.

1. The Radio Engineer, Provincial Broadcasting Department, will be in custody of the sets supplied by Government of India and the sets will be installed by the Provincial Broadcasting Department.

2. Panchayat boards to whom sets are supplied should pay for each set in advance a sum of Rs. 300 in the case of a battery set and Rs. 142 in the case of a mains set towards the annual licence fee, the out of pocket expenses and the cost of installation.

3. Sets which are so installed in the panchayat will be maintained by the Provincial Broadcasting Department the cost of

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maintenance charges is Rs. 100 per annum for a set inclusive of licence fees. In the case of mains set the electric current consumption charges will be borne by panchayat boards. Maintenance charges will become payable from the date of installation and in advance.

NOTE.—(1) All maintenance charges shall become payable in advance for each official year ending 31st March. Accordingly, on installation, payment shall be made for the balance of the year (i.e., from the date of installation up to 31st March).

(2) As soon as maintenance charges are remitted into the Treasury certified copy of the chalan should be sent to the Radio Engineer for information so as to reach him before 30th April.

(3) Failure on the part of the Panchayat Boards to remit the maintenance charges within the days of grace, viz., one month, will entail withdrawal or sealing up of the set.

4. The amounts referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above should be remitted into the nearest treasury to the head "XLVI. m. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous Contribution for Provincial Broadcasting."

5. Prior sanction of the Inspector of Local Boards, Madras, should be obtained for incurring the expenditure to install and maintain the radio set.

6. Initial licence for the set will be obtained by the Provincial Broadcasting Department and subsequent renewals also will be done by the department for which the panchayat board should pay Rs. 10 in advance, along with the maintenance charges as referred to in rule 3 above.

7. The panchayat boards will select a suitable site for the installation of the radio set. As soon as the sanction of Inspector of Local Boards is obtained for the installation, the panchayat boards should construct on the site a room with an open veranda and sufficient space to be converted as a park, to accommodate the listeners and in addition provide in the room in the case of mains operated sets a plug point and a light.

8. It should also keep ready at its cost two large poles 35 feet in length required for erecting the aerials.

9. A set will be installed only after the President, Panchayat Board certifies to the effect that all arrangements are ready for installation of a set. This certificate should be sent to the Radio Engineer direct.

10. The set will be arrested by the Radio Engineer to a particular wave length and to a particular station by means of a special device with locking arrangement. The receiver will be locked and handed over to the panchayat board for safe custody and proper and regular working of the set. The key of the receiver will be with the radio supervisor of the Provincial Broadcasting Department or other custodian selected. The President, Panchayat Board, should see that the locking arrangement and the set are not

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tampered with. Infringement of this rule will render the cost of damage, if any, done to the set or its accessories to be recovered from the President, Panchayat Board, responsible for its safe custody and later the withdrawal of the set itself, if necessary.

11. In the case of battery operated sets, batteries will be supplied by the Provincial Broadcasting Department. Presidents of the panchayat boards will be held responsible for the upkeep and care of batteries. Re-charging of discharged batteries will be arranged for by the Provincial Broadcasting Department at the nearest specified service station. Panchayat boards shall hand over the discharged batteries to the peons of the department who will bring the charged batteries on the due dates to the panchayats from the nearest radio service station in the district. The batteries supplied by the department should be utilized for working the radio set at the hours specified in rule 12 below and for no other purpose. They should on no account be get re-charged by any private agency. If any defect in or damage to a battery is noticed, the same shall be reported in writing to the radio supervisor in charge of the set. The operator of the set should be directed to handle the batteries according to the instructions supplied by the department at the time of installation of the set and those that may be issued by the radio supervisor from time to time.

12. The set should be worked only for a period of two hours daily between 6 to 8 p.m. as fixed by Government. This time-limit should not be exceeded on any account. The operator of the set should be instructed to switch off the set precisely at the closing hour.

13. Under the restriction and control orders for the supply of electricity, issued by the Government of India, permits are required from competent authority, for all new service connections. So, mains operated sets will not be installed in a panchayat board which has no direct service connection to the room or site where the set is proposed to be installed. Such panchayat boards should therefore apply for a permit from the Government through the departmental officer of the system in the case of supply by the Madras Electricity Department and the licensees concerned in the case of supply in licensee's areas.

14. The panchayat boards should pass a resolution to the effect that it agrees to the terms and conditions imposed by Government for the installation and maintenances of radio set and send a copy to the Radio Engineer, Provincial Broadcasting Department, Kilpauk, Madras, and also to the Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Defence).

Rules for installation, operation and maintenance of sets in private bodies.

The sets supplied by the Government of India will be installed by the Provincial Broadcasting Department. The persons or private bodies concerned to whom such sets are supplied will be custodians of these sets.

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2. The custodian of the set should remit into the nearest treasury to the credit of the Government under the head "XLVI. n. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous Contributions for the Provincial Broadcasting" a sum of Rs. 300 towards the annual licence fee, out of pocket expenses and the cost of installation of the set. Final adjustment of cost will be made on receipt of bill of charges from the Government of India.

3. The initial licence for the set will be obtained by the Provincial Broadcasting Department and handed over to the custodian of the set along with the receiver. Subsequent renewal of the licence shall be attended to by the custodian of the set.

4. The Collector of the district will approve the place most suitable for the installation of the set in consultation with the custodian.

5. In the case of mains operated sets the custodian should provide a plug point and a light in the place where the set will be installed and inform the Radio Engineer as soon as this has been done, clearly describing the arrangement made to have the set and location of the plug point.

6. He should also keep ready, at his cost, two large poles 35 feet in length required for erecting the aerials. Arrangements for providing unskilled labour at the cost of the custodian during the installation of the set for digging pits, etc., and assisting the installation staff to carry out the work expeditiously should be made.

7. The set will be locked and handed over to the custodian with the key. He should see that the locking arrangement and the set are not tampered with, in any way.

8. The custodian of the sets will make his own arrangements for maintenance subject to periodic inspection by the officers of the department. The custodian of the set should make his own arrangements for re-charging the batteries in the case of battery sets. During the periodic inspection, the custodian should allow the officer of the department to examine the set by handing over the keys to the officer. Any technical advice given by the Provincial Broadcasting Department for proper operation of the set should be followed by the custodian.

Under no circumstances should a custodian of a set dispose of the set, or battery or permit the set to be damaged by getting it repaired by inexperienced firms. Batteries for replacement on a future date will be supplied by the department on payment of extra cost subject to their availability in the department and provided sufficient proof is shown that the original batteries became unserviceable by fair wear and tear. Otherwise the custodian will have to make his own arrangements for purchase of replacement batteries.

9. A set of instructions will be supplied by the Radio Engineer for proper operation of the set and the operator should be instructed to operate the set accordingly.

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10. If the set needs servicing, it should be sent only to a qualified servicing agency.

11. The custodian should work the set for a particular period fixed by Government, if at any time so directed to do so.

12. Under the restriction and control orders for the supply of electricity issued by the Government of India, permits are required from competent authority for all new service connections. So mains operated sets will not be installed where there is no direct service connection to the room or site where the set is proposed to be installed. The custodian should therefore apply for permit from the Government through the departmental officer of the system in the case of supply by the Madras Electricity Department and the licensees concerned in the case of supply in licensees areas.

13. If at any time, if a custodian of a set desires that the department should undertake maintenance of the set, it will, if possible undertake the work provided the annual cost of maintenance at Rs. 240 in the case of battery and Rs. 230 in the case of mains set is paid in advance from the date of taking over the set by the department. The conditions for taking over the set for maintenance will be issued at the time of handing over the set. If the set has to be sent to a Government workshop for major servicing, the custodian will have to pay actual charges billed therefor.

14. Government reserve the right to withdraw the set at any time subject to such adjustment of cost as they may order.

15. The custodian of the set should send a letter of consent to the Radio Engineer, Kilpauk, Madras and also to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings and A.R.P.), Chepauk, Madras, agreeing to the conditions imposed herewith and also conditions that may be subsequently ordered.

Rules for installation, maintenance and operation of sets installed in municipalities.

The Radio Engineer, Provincial Broadcasting Department will be in custody of the sets supplied by the Government of India and the sets will be installed by this department unless otherwise stated and subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The municipalities to whom sets are supplied should pay in advance a sum of Rs. 290 for each set towards the out-of-pocket expenses, and costs of installation. Final adjustment of cost will be made after receipt of the bill of charge from the Government of India. This amount does not include the cost of horn or other equipment that they may be utilized in installation of a municipal set and this extra outlay will have to be met by the municipality. Each municipal 9-valve set can be provided with a maximum of three extra speakers in horns. In the case of a 5-valve set that is to be supplied to the municipality only one extension speaker mounted in a loud-speaker horn will be supplied to the municipality

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for which they will have to remit in advance a sum of Rs. 110 or such other amount as may be intimated. The municipality should pay in advance, in addition to Rs. 290 for the set, the cost of the number of extra speakers required at the rate of Rs. 110 per extra horn containing a loud-speaker (or such other figure of cost as may be intimated at the time).

(2) The amount of Rs. 290 plus the cost of extra speakers required for each set should be remitted into the nearest treasury to the head "XVI.m. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous contributions for Provincial Broadcasting" and the fact of having remitted the amount should be intimated both to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings and A.R.P.), Madras, and to the Radio Engineer, Provincial Broadcasting Department, furnishing particulars of name of treasury, chalan number and date.

(3) The municipality will select separately a suitable room in a public building provided with 230 volts A.C. mains plug point and a light for the installation of each of the mains sets. The room should be located preferably near a public park or large open space where the listeners could conveniently assemble. The municipality will keep ready the items noted below for the installation of each of the sets and extension speakers:—

(i) Two stout bamboo or casuarina posts about 30 to 35 feet long for aerial installation.

(ii) One stout straight casuarina or teakwood post 15 feet long (about 4 inches diameter at bottom and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter at top for extension speaker hanger).

(iii) Galvanized iron wire 14 S.W.G. 150 feet for running extension speaker wire.

(4) The municipality will address the Postmaster-General giving details as to the exact place of installation of the set, with number of extension speakers and their location and apply for an authority for the operation of a community radio set. The licence may be purchased from the local post office at the time of installation of the set. The annual renewal of the licence will be the responsibility of the municipality itself.

(5) A set will be installed by the department only after the Commissioner of the municipality certifies that arrangements have been made ready for the installation of the set. If, after such a certificate is given, a set could not be installed owing to some defective arrangement on the part of the municipality, the set will be handed over to the municipality for installation at a later date. Extra charges that will be incurred for installation of the set at a later date by way of travelling allowance and contingencies will have to be met by the municipality.

(6) The municipalities may take their own arrangements for maintenance of their sets. If a municipality desires that the Provincial Broadcasting Department should undertake maintenance it

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will, if possible, undertake the work, subject to the conditions laid down in G.O. No. 2562, P.W., dated 26th November 1940, with the modifications already made or that may be made thereto.

Sets installed under this scheme in the municipality will be subject to periodic inspection by the officers of the Provincial Broadcasting Department as laid down in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 1851, P.W., dated 7th September 1943. If, in the opinion of the officers of the department the sets are found to be not maintained properly, they (the sets) are liable to be withdrawn subject to such adjustment of cost as the department may order, or other conditions of maintenance prescribed as may be decided by Government.

(7) A municipality which desires regular maintenance by the Provincial Broadcasting Department should in no case give its receiver set for repairs to unqualified firms and if at any time the sets are given to private agencies for repairs the names and qualifications of the repairer with reasons for such action should be furnished to the Radio Engineer beforehand.

(8) The conditions for operation of municipal sets will be those fixed in the licence issued by the Postmaster-General.

(9) No set installed by the Provincial Broadcasting Department under this scheme in a municipality can be condemned or disposed of by the municipality for any reason without obtaining the prior sanction of the department.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 165 asked by Sri S. B. Adityan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th December 1947, page 25 supra.]

Statement showing the number of deaths due to cholera in the Province since 31st August 1947 (weekwar) referred to in the answer to Legislative Council Question No. 238.

Week ending.	Number of deaths.
6th September 1947	167
13th September 1947	223
20th September 1947	175
27th September 1947	278
4th October 1947	478
11th October 1947	535
18th October 1947	684
25th October 1947	365

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide item VI (1) on page 30 supra.]

A Bill further to amend the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, 1936.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, 1936, for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Madras Probation of Offenders (Amendment) Act, 1947.

Amendment
of Madras
Act III of
1937.

2. In the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, 1936—

Madras Act
III of 1937.

(i) in section 9 (1) (a), after the words "appointed to be a probation officer by the Provincial Government", the words "or a person authorized by them" shall be inserted;

(ii) in section 13 (2) (b), the words "appointed by the Provincial Government direct" occurring after the words "probation officers" shall be omitted.

Appoint-
ments made
before the
commence-
ment of
this Act
validated.

3. All probation officers appointed before the commencement of this Act by any person authorized by the Provincial Government shall be deemed to have been validly appointed.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide item VI (2) on page 33 supra.]

A Bill further to amend the Opium Act, 1878, and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, in their application to the Province of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Opium Act, 1878, and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, in their application to the Province of Madras, for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title
and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Opium and Dangerous Drugs (Madras Amendment) Act, 1947.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Madras.

Amendment
of section 14,
Central Act
I of 1878
and section
23, Central
Act II of
1930.

2. In section 14 of the Opium Act, 1878, and section 23, sub-section (1), of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (which give certain powers of entry, search, seizure, etc., to officers of some Departments), after the word "Excise", the word "Prohibition", and after the word "peon", the word "guard" shall be inserted.

Central Act
I of 1878.
Central Act
II of 1930.
Central Act
II of 1930.

4th December 1947]

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide item VI (3) on page 33 supra.]

A Bill temporarily to amend the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

Madras Act
X of 1937.

WHEREAS it is expedient temporarily to amend the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, for the purpose hereinafter appearing ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras Prohibition (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1947. Short title, commencement and duration.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of October 1947, and shall cease to be in force on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, appoint in that behalf.

Madras Act
X of 1937.

2. Notwithstanding that the provisions of the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, other than sections 1, 3 and 6 came into force in the Guntur district on the 1st day of October 1947, intoxicating drugs manufactured before that day may continue to be stored in the Government Storehouse at Vetapalem in that district, and continue to be exported, transported or sold from the said Store house, as if the said provisions had not come into force in the Guntur district ; and such storage, export, transport and sale shall continue to be governed by the enactments mentioned in the Schedule to the Act aforesaid, with such subsequent statutory modifications as may have been or may be made in those enactments, and by the rules orders and notifications made or issued under those enactments and for the time being in force. Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, not to apply to storage, export, etc. of intoxicating drugs from Government Storehouse at Vetapalem in Guntur district.



வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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